

BATTLE OF
THE CANDIDATES

(Small Special to the Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—Speaker Cannon's presidential boom leads, statistically, from the results of political conventions in the week just closed. While, with a total of twenty delegates, all from Illinois, he is still far behind Secretary Taft as a candidate, he and all others are jubilant over the showing. The allies say that the Taft boom has been halted, as they claimed it would be, when the bulk of conventions in conceded pro-Taft territory had voted.

The secretary has gained in instructed delegates but six for the week, which makes his instructed strength to date 130, according to unofficial figures sent at National Committee headquarters. This does not include Porto Rico, where, it is understood here, a convention is in session today. Federal sympathizers have Porto Rican politics in charge, and it is expected that the two Porto Rican delegates will be instructed for Taft.

The delegates thus far elected number 258, of whom 34 are uninstructed. There are 38 contests in prospect. The National Committee has put the two delegates from the first South Carolina district in the contested list this week, although there has been some doubt as to whether a legal convention was held. Vice-President Fairbanks' total remains at twenty-six Indiana delegates, where it has been for some weeks. Secretary Taft's six victories came from one district each in Kansas, Tennessee, and Virginia. His boom made no net gains elsewhere, although his managers claim several of the ten contested delegates in Tennessee. His column of unquestioned strength is now confined to 13 States, as follows:

Arkansas	22
Kansas	20
Maryland	4
Michigan	2
Missouri	24
Nebraska	16
North Carolina	2
Ohio	36
Oklahoma	10
Tennessee	6
Virginia	4
New Mexico	2
Philippines	2
Total	130

The contested list has been increased this week by the Tennessee convention, where the Taft managers were defeated, after a furious battle between the Evans-Hale faction, which represents the administration, and the Oliver-Brown faction, led by W. J. Oliver, the contractor, who wanted to dig the Panama canal, and Representative Walter P. Brownlow, whom the President has been fighting ever since the Taft boom was launched. Four uninstructed delegates at large were elected, but the next day the Evans-Hale faction held a separate convention of their own adherents and elected another big four, who were instructed for the Secretary of War. Instructions for the secretary have been voted this week in the first, sixth and seventh Tennessee Congressional districts, but in the third, fourth and tenth districts two sets of delegates have been chosen. There are four more Congressional conventions to be held in Tennessee, with a prospect that all will end in contested delegations.

The Taft campaign has been hotly opposed in every Southern State during the week. Mississippi held her first Republican district convention in the eighth district and elected uninstructed delegates, who are regarded as certainly anti-Taft. Taft headquarters in this city is much disconcerted over developments in Kentucky, where the Fairbanks leaders have issued a pronouncement against the activities of the officeholders. There was a test in the first Kentucky district during the week. It is said to be very doubtful whether Taft will secure any Kentucky delegates, although he has been counting on at least a half of the State.

The action of the Rhode Island convention was not wholly to the liking of Secretary Taft's managers, although it was hardly expected here at our state of the campaign that the Rhode Island delegates would be instructed. The reports from all over New England, following Manager Frank H. Hitchcock's recent estimate that 52 of the 82 New England delegates would be for Taft, have not been altogether favorable to the leading candidate. The reports brought from Massachusetts by the Taft workers are not by any means as rosy as they might be. Senator Gallinger and Representative Currier have recently returned from New Hampshire, with assurances that the regular organization is to have "very much its own way" in the election of Granite State delegates, and that all Taft will get there, if he gets anything will be his favor. The reports from Maine are a little more cheering for the Taftites, who are now claiming a good share of the twelve Pine Tree State delegates.

Of course, Speaker Cannon gains for the week were entirely in Illinois, where fourteen delegates were added to his column. But these included the four delegates at large. All the Illinois conventions showed more opposition to Secretary Taft, as a second choice, than had been anticipated. To date Secretary Taft has secured solid delegations from but two States—Kansas and Nebraska—where iron-clad instructions were voted in State and all the district conventions. It is not expected that the coming week will contribute materially to his strength. There will be five district conventions in Illinois, all of which will be solidly for Speaker Cannon. Indiana will hold a State convention, and the Fairbanks boom will be given an impetus.

The week of April 6, however, is likely to be a critical one for both the Taft and anti-Taft people. Conventions will be held in Delaware, Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, and South Dakota. The outcome of the contests in this widely separated territory is likely to be very significant. Up to this time there are 26 States in which no conventions have assembled, which is pointed to as an indication that no very reliable statistics as to the outcome of the pre-convention campaign are yet obtainable.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

THE JAPANESE
SPY SYSTEM

(Advertiser Correspondence. Copyright 1908, by Frederic J. Haskin.)

TOKIO, March 21.—The Japanese government maintains a secret service system which for thorough organization and effectiveness is a marvel. Every few days the newspaper dispatches give accounts of some new exploit of the members of this corps. Even if all of these reports cannot be substantiated, their frequency and the wide territory covered would make it seem that the activities of these spies extend to the furthest ends of the earth. One day they are heard from in some remote province of China, and the next in far off Chile. American army officers assert that the system of espionage in the Philippines has been so extensive that the officials in Tokio know more about the islands than the War Department in Washington. It has even been stated that agents of the Japanese were active in the guise of railroad section laborers or servants in families residing in the locality, and stationed at every large railroad bridge on the Pacific Coast. While this may be mere rumor, the damage such an organized force could do to transportation in the event of hostilities breaking out, is easy to comprehend.

That the Japanese are not new at this game was shown by an incident which occurred recently in China. An American physician attached to one of the missionary hospitals located in an inaccessible province was aroused late one night by two Japanese men who requested that he accompany them to the bedside of a man who was dangerously ill. The doctor rapidly donned his clothes and hurried away with them. The patient proved to be a Japanese dressed in Chinese clothing, and at first glance the professional man saw that the sufferer was beyond recovery. The Japanese requested the physician to revive the dying man if possible, and they immediately set about taking a long statement from him. The physician could not understand anything that was said, except the names of towns, rivers and of prominent Chinese citizens. The reiteration of these Chinese names, as well as the anxiety of the Japanese to secure a complete statement, made it plain to the American that the doomed man was a spy. The remarkable part of the affair was that the dying Japanese had a full-grown queue and when speaking to the doctor or the servants, spoke perfect Chinese. The fact that this man had been a spy long enough to grow a queue indicates that the Japanese secret service is not a new branch of government work.

Unnumbered incidents have occurred which show that high-class Japanese willingly do the most menial work in order to secure information their government desires. The foreigners have a fine club in Yokohama to which no native can belong. During the war with Russia this place was the rendezvous for business men of various nationalities, many of whom had important transactions with one or both of the belligerent powers. There was naturally a good deal of interesting gossip exchanged there, and later it was found that none of this had been lost on the ears of the Japanese authorities. The manager of the club had a number of Japanese boys about the place as servants, and during the progress of the war several of these were drafted for service at the front.

As they left for Manchuria, where the climate is cold, the manager presented each of them with a heavy, warm sweater. Toward the end of the campaign, a servant to whom he was particularly attached on account of his aptness and reliability, served notice that he had been summoned to the front. Therupon the manager purchased a particularly fine sweater as a present for his favorite. Imagine the consternation around the club next morning when the servant appeared in the uniform of a Japanese naval officer. In order to hear what was being said around the place he had worked there for months in the capacity of a menial. He thanked the manager for his kindness in presenting the nice sweater, left his compliments for various club members who had been generous with tips, and went down to sea in his ship.

A similar incident happened in Honolulu. A prominent native lady employed a good looking young Japanese as a servant. He claimed to be a cook, but it was soon apparent that he had little or no experience in that line of work. Although he was a failure as a cook, he seemed so agreeable and anxious to please that the lady determined to keep him in her employ, and give him something to do. One day while the lady was in Honolulu she had occasion to go into a large Japanese bank. As she entered one door her servant, who did not know she was there, came in from another entrance. He was instantly surrounded by the bank officials, who treated him with such fawning respect and deference that it did not take the surprised woman long to understand why her servant could not cook. She was harboring a high class spy under her roof. As soon as the make believe servant saw his mistress, he curtly dismissed those who surrounded him and left the bank. Being curious to know what the fellow's mission was, the lady did not dismiss him immediately. He seemed anxious to cultivate the good graces of the natives, and it was suspected that he might have been commissioned to sound local feeling on the prospect of Japanese rule in Hawaii. The fact that he turned the conversation to this subject many times gave ground for this opinion.

An American hemp buyer in the Philippines began to get reports from his assistants in various parts of the islands, first in one locality and then in another, of two Japanese candy peddlers who acted in a suspicious manner. One was a man of advanced years and the other a youth. Upon opening a town they immediately entered a shop and attracted many customers by offering good candy at a lower price than could be sold at a profit. Only one of them stayed in the store at a time, the other mixing with the people on the outside. Finally they came to the place where the hemp buyer had his headquarters. He watched them closely and found that they could each speak several languages, and that they sys-

PINKHAM SCORED
IN THE HAWAIIAN
MASS MEETING

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

WHEREAS, the term of L. E. Pinkham as President of the Board of Health is now on the eve of expiring, and his reappointment is a matter of great moment and of vital interest to the Hawaiian-Americans of this Territory; and

WHEREAS, as Hawaiian-Americans representing a large percentage of our present electorate, we, in mass-meeting assembled, irrespective of political affiliations, but voicing the general sentiment of our people, do firmly believe L. E. Pinkham to be a political traitor, and is too unreliable a man to be President of the Board of Health, and this we judge by the public record of his past official actions; and

WHEREAS, we believe and are convinced that he does not want to lessen the number of lepers at the Settlement, so as to insure a large appropriation, and we Hawaiian-Americans as a class to form the base of supply for his unfortunate victims, as evidenced by his criminal neglect and failure to provide a home for the clean boys of leprosy parents, who "every minute, every day, every month, every biennial period that is allowed to pass without this matter being pushed through," are helplessly exposed to contagion and disease at the Settlement, for, although provision was made for such a home not only by the last Legislature of 1907, and still unused, but as far back as 1905 an appropriation was made and allowed to lapse by the said L. E. Pinkham; and,

WHEREAS, we believe that he is morally certain that if the so-called Wallace Remedy is tried freely, a great number now at the Settlement would be declared non-lepers and let go, and the condition of many remaining greatly ameliorated; and,

WHEREAS, he not only has deliberately gone back on his promises to the representatives of the people in the Legislature assembled, but has also misled the poor lepers themselves, who are at the mercy of his minions, and shut off from public scrutiny and exposure; and,

WHEREAS, we believe that the people at large are now being taxed for the large appropriations (more than half of which is unnecessary) to benefit a few, to say nothing of the untold suffering, mental and physical, to the members of the separated families; and,

WHEREAS, we believe that the people helping him, if not for political ends, are those directly or indirectly benefiting by the large appropriations, and not representing the wishes of the masses; and,

WHEREAS, the utter depravity of an official who would refuse any and every avenue of hope to the afflicted ones unless it came through his proteges, Drs. Goodhue and Holman, is, to say the least, damnable; and,

WHEREAS, to protect ourselves, our children, and our children's children from the further official misuse of power by the said L. E. Pinkham, it becomes our bounden duty to intervene and protest against his reappointment;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, That we, the Hawaiian-Americans of the city of Honolulu, in mass-meeting assembled, this 11th day of April, A. D. 1908, expressing our own feelings and those of our fellow Hawaiians elsewhere, do hereby solemnly protest against the reappointment of L. E. Pinkham as President of the Board of Health;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That we respectfully and humbly pray the Governor that in making any contemplated appointment that he will first require a pledge from the appointee that he will, as far as his powers lie, allow a free and open trial of the Wallace remedy at the Settlement, to the end that such having been done, the poor unfortunates confined there, as well as we humble petitioners and the people at large, will be satisfied that the utmost has been done to relieve them without regard to any objections of scientificisms or fine-spun theories.

These resolutions were adopted last night at a mass meeting of Hawaiians in Aala Park, at which four speakers scored the applicant for reappointment to the Board of Health, and for his neglect of the Hawaiian people.

"Pinkham is very anxious to spend the people's money in catching rats, but when it comes to building a home for the little boys of the Settlement, he is in no hurry at all," announced Sam Kalao, one of the speakers. "When it comes to spending money for the haole planters and the haole business men, Pinkham is a hard worker, but when it comes to spending anything to relieve the poor Hawaiians, Pinkham is never willing."

About three hundred people were gathered before the speakers' stand, and enthusiasm was aroused at intervals when a particularly telling shot was fired into the applicant for reappointment. John Sheldon, Fred Beckley, Sam Kalao and Mrs. Mary

tematically followed the windings of all the roads leading to the town. Their movements caused him to conclude that they were map-makers.

About the same time two Japanese men who were fishing in the bay at Manila attracted attention. There was nothing about their appearance to indicate that they were other than what they pretended to be. They lived in poor quarters and sold their catch regularly in the market, but the manner in which they shifted about from one place to another finally caused them to be brought under surveillance. It was then discovered that when no one was near they were engaged in making soundings, evidently for the purpose of accurately charting the harbor for the war office in Tokio.

A newspaper correspondent in Yokohama had an experience which illustrated the perfect system of keeping a check on the whereabouts of foreigners in the country. He was invited to the police station to see an expert instructing the raw recruits for the police force in the science of jiu-jitsu. The chief of police told the correspondent that he would have some facts typewritten in English and would send them around to the hotel next day. The correspondent had moved that morning from one hotel to another, and as he was leaving the police station he happened to think of this and returned to leave his new address. The chief smiled and turned to the register, showing the foreigner the corrected address after his name. The system was so complete that the removal had been entered at headquarters almost before the luggage had arrived at the new place.

A recent exposure revealed the clever manner in which the Japanese war office had been keeping in touch with military matters in Germany. One of the trusted agents of the Mikado's bureau of secret information learned the barber's trade, and in some manner secured a place in a

Atcherley were the speakers, and close attention was paid to their remarks.

There was no opposition. None of the Hawaiians said to be in favor of endorsing Pinkham were present, nor were there any opposing remarks made from the crowd when the resolution was read by Mr. Beckley and a vote called.

Each of the speakers in turn reviewed the history of the Pinkham administration of the Board of Health as applied to the Hawaiians, scoring him for the manner in which he disregarded the wishes of the Legislature, the way he had deceived the Molokai people in the Wallace matter and the neglect he has shown in the matter of building the home for the boys of the Settlement.

At the meeting a committee of three—Sheldon, Olepau and Kalao—was appointed to present the resolution passed to Governor Frear, which will be done at nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

large military club in Berlin. Here he came into personal contact with the leading military lights of the Kaiser's realm. By listening to the confidential gossip around him he learned many military secrets and found that the real opinion of many prominent German officials in regard to Japanese matters was quite the contrary to what had been expressed through diplomatic channels. When the real character of this clever little Oriental was disclosed, there was a great commotion in German military circles. No more Japanese barbers need apply in Berlin.

While the activity of the Japanese secret service representatives in many latitudes is unquestioned, it does not necessarily follow that Japan intends to declare war with every nation upon which it is found spying, or upon any of them for that matter. It is a good thing for every government to be as well posted about its neighbors as possible, and as a matter of fact it is most difficult to keep military secrets nowadays. However, other nations do not go quite as far in espionage as the Japanese, nor do they assign citizens of high standing to such ordinary tasks. If the American Government should determine to pattern after the Japanese, and to go them one better on their system, we might one day hear of the Honorable William H. Taft taking observations in Tokio in the guise of a fat wrestler, or of General J. Franklin Bell impersonating a Jintikka man in the streets of Kobe.

FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED. Some physicians claim that chronic diarrhoea can not be cured. Don't you believe it. There are incurable cases, but none so bad that they can not be helped by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and even temporary relief means much to one so sorely afflicted. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

STOLE CIGARS
TO SMUGGLE

Eric Mattson, a deck hand aboard the United States transport Dix, is detained in custody at the police station on a charge of smuggling stolen goods, or, rather, he is held for investigation and the official charge has not yet been placed.

Customs Inspector Albert Mitchell caught the sailor endeavoring to get a thousand or more Manila cigars over the port bow of the troopship to the Alakea street wharf on Saturday night, and took him into custody. It was claimed aboard ship that the cigars were stolen by Mattson and he was adding smuggling to the crime of theft.

Aboard ship the capture was as much of a surprise as it was to Mattson himself. Many were not aware until today that the deck hand had been placed under arrest, or that there had been any smuggling attempted. It was Mattson's idea to sell the cigars and there are said to be one or two others interested with him in the contemplated deal. Further, it is reported that upon realizing on the cigars Mattson and another were to have taken the American-Hawaiian S. S. Despatch for Kauai yesterday afternoon. They were evidently not aware of the fact that the Despatch does not carry passengers, but their reported determination to get away from the island, combining a smuggling venture with leaving the ship, was formed on the fact that the Despatch was the only island boat leaving this harbor yesterday.

Mattson found the job of getting cigars in boxes over the port bow of the high transport at the Alakea street wharf much more than he reckoned for. He had sized up the customs guards in the vicinity during the day and had learned from some of the men aboard, who are well acquainted with the customs officers by sight, just who was an inspector and who was not, for he was cautious enough to suppose that there might be an officer on watch without uniform. But he reckoned without Mitchell, who was not in sight when Mattson took his survey, and when he tried to land the smokes, Mitchell had him. The cigars were confiscated and Mattson was conveyed to the police station, very much bewailing his fate and condemning the Treasury Department laws.

There has been considerable excitement on the waterfront of late, with piracy, smuggling, fights and shipwrecked crews, and the Dix, during her brief stay here, has had her share, with Saturday night's smuggling racket and the affair between Pat Smyly and John Murphy, in which the latter slashed the former's face with a razor. Smyly will be scarred for life. "Lots of excitement on the old Dix," remarked the man at the gangway, "and we're to be here a week yet."

It is a difficult task to get anything by the local customs inspectors. They have had ample experience with transports from the Orient and keep a very sharp lookout.

WOMEN'S WOES

HONOLULU WOMEN ARE FINDING
RELIEF AT LAST.

It does seem that women have more than a fair share of the aches and pains that afflict humanity; they must "keep up," must attend to duties in spite of constantly aching backs, or headaches, dizzy spells, bearing-down pains; they must stoop over, when to stoop means torture. They must walk and bend and work with racking pains and many aches from kidney ills. Kidneys cause more suffering than any other organ of the body. Keep the kidneys well and health is easily maintained. Read of a remedy for kidneys only that helps and cures the kidneys and is endorsed by people you know. Mrs. Emma Vieira, of King street, Honolulu, says: "For three or four years I had the misfortune to be afflicted with an aching back. The pain and discomfort this entailed on me can be better imagined than described. I have two children, and it was of course difficult for me to attend to them while oppressed with suffering. The way in which I found relief eventually was by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did me a large amount of good, as I now testify. I should certainly recommend those who have backache or any other form of kidney trouble to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

UNCLAIMED LETTER LIST

Letters remaining unclaimed for in the general delivery for the week ending April 11th, 1908:

Bechert, Mrs. Fran- Mackay, Mrs. H
cis T. Osborne
Bock, R. R. Martin, R. T.
Bores, F. Meydel, Miss
Braun, Fred Morgan, Chas.
Clark, Joe Muir, Chester
Cook, H. E. Phillips, Mrs. Ellen
Cumb, George F. K.
Dwyer, P. W. Pollard, M. L.
Fleming, Mrs. Da- Pollard, L.
vid Thomas Rahn, Audley
Harris, A. Ringer, William
Hooker, Harry Ross, R. C.
Johnson, Miss H. H. Soto, Mrs. Papa
Kenn, Mrs. M. E. Stevens, H. J.
Lajarik. Strayne, Miss A. C.
Leckie, Robt. Wallace, Emmeline
Lipton, Chas. Walker, John
McLean, G. W. (3) Witte, W. S.
McCann, Matt Williams, Mrs. C. H.

PACKAGES.

Pratt, Mrs. L. B. Smith, Miss Mabel
JOSEPH G. PRATT,
Postmaster.

SMALL SLEUTHS
TRAIL LOPEZ

Lopez is still uncaptured but an offer of \$75 reward by High Sheriff Henry has put a host of amateur detectives on his trail.

Yesterday the highways, byways, fields and hedgerows of Kalihi were thoroughly searched by amateur Sherlock Holmeses, but up to the time of going to press the bandit was still at large.

The small boys of the Kalihi district entered into the pursuit of Lopez with heart and soul. Detective bands were organized and the strangers in the district were submitted to the strictest scrutiny. Baseball for the nonce gave way to bandit hunting.

One band of small boys carried a couple of lariats, an air-gun, and had the bottoms of tin cans pinned on their shirts.

A Portuguese who came up from the makai district to attend a funeral was accosted by the band and had it not been that he was able to make a satisfactory explanation of his presence where he was surrounded, there is no knowing that he might have been roped, tied and taken to town.

Two of the budding Vidocs were so led away by their enthusiasm that they stayed out long after sundown, the result being that their fond parents did a little detective work on their own account, which resulted in the discovery of the small sleuths and the administration of the third degree by their respective poppers and mothers.

The Kalihi people do not believe that it was Lopez who visited the district last week. They incline to the belief that the man was another Porto Rican who has, until recently, been domiciled at Iwilei. Lopez is a short man while the man seen at Kalihi is generally described as being of good height.

The latest report is that Lopez was seen and recognized early on Friday morning near the reservoir on Punch-bowl.

WHOLE TOWN
IS SNEEZING

The town is in the throes of an epidemic of the grippe, dengue, influenza, or whatever you may like to call it.

The sneezing started about a week ago and has since been general. Everybody has sniffled.

"Do'd dork to me about bottles, ker-cha, ker-cho!" a fellow would remark to you on the street, when you asked him, playfully, if he belonged to the doughnut club. "I do'd care for Binkham—but I wish he could cure the cold in my head, ker-cho, ker-cha!"

The symptoms of the epidemic seem to be an intolerable stuffiness, a total lack of taste and a partial lack of hearing, and what is worst of all, throat that all the cough and cold specifics that were ever expurgated for alcohol, fail to assuage.

In the local churches yesterday the preachers' discourses were interrupted constantly by coughing and sneezing. In the suburbs at the dead of last night could be heard a low murmur, the guttural and nasal complaint of a community sorely stricken and in distress. It is an ill wind that blows everybody to have hay-fever, however, and the drug stores have been prime beneficiaries by the epidemic. During the last week the call for cough and cold specifics has broken all records of the past few years and in the suburbs the stock of simple remedies has become so depleted that the grocers have had to resort to selling peppermint drops to natives for cough lozenges in order not to turn away trade.

RYAN HEARS
FROM THOMAS

Admiral Thomas, now in command of the Pacific Fleet, will leave the fleet in May. P. F. Ryan having received a letter from the admiral the other day in which he stated that he would leave the fleet next month and therefore would be unable to greet him in Honolulu.

Thomas and Ryan were shipmates aboard the old frigate Hartford in 1884, the former being then executive officer of the Hartford, while Ryan was coxswain of Admiral Hughes' barge. Both men have got along since those days and there has always been a warm bond of friendship existing between the two.

Ryan was much disappointed to hear that he would not have a chance to talk over old navy times with his commander during the visit of the Pacific Fleet in July.

SMITH'S TOBACCO ENTERPRISE.

Jared G. Smith has acquired 215 acres in South Kona from the Bishop Estate and expects to plant at least twenty-five acres in tobacco each year for three years. A lease, dated January 3, for 21 years, has been filed. Smith expects to spend not less than \$25,000 in the venture in three years. He will pay \$500 per year rental and assume all taxes and other ownership expenses. The Bishop Estate reserves the right to have access to the lands, make roads and trails and to retain any native antiquities that may be found thereon.

Prince Vladimir Sergejevitch Kutuzoff and his wife, Warsawa Tranovskaja Kutuzoff, of Russia, have gone to Doukhobortsky. Doesn't that sentence look like a wreck of the alphabet?